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SEP 22 '40

General

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. BULLITT¹

[Released to the press August 18]

**FELLOW CITIZENS OF MY COUNTRY; MEN AND
WOMEN; AMERICANS:**

There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow citizens to hear him. Here tonight, in my own city, in this Square where our Republic was created, I feel I have that right.

For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our Republic to the French Republic. That Republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men and all races. That Republic, like our own, strove for peace.

I have seen the French Republic destroyed.

As your emissary, as the representative of American democracy, I have witnessed the acts which destroyed the French democracy. I know of my own knowledge what blows were struck, what devices of intrigue and treachery and force were employed. I know who are the enemies of freedom because I have seen them at their work. I know how dangerous they are and by what means they are dangerous.

Because I have seen these things and know them of my own knowledge, I know that dangers beset free institutions everywhere, and I know what those dangers are. The strategy of destruction by which the free nation of France was overthrown is the strategy of destruction by which the enemies of freedom hope

to overthrow liberty in this, the greatest of the nations that freedom has created. Because I have seen these things with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and felt them in my own body, I ask you, my fellow, free Americans, to hear what I feel it my duty to say.

America is in danger.

It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late.

The dictators are convinced that all democracies will always be too late. You remember Hitler's statement:

"Each country will imagine that it alone will escape. I shall not even need to destroy them one by one. Selfishness and lack of foresight will prevent each one fighting until it is too late."

Control of government by public opinion is the essence of democracy. And it has always been our belief that free speech and a free press and free education would enable us to form and express our opinions sufficiently swiftly not only to permit but to compel our Government to act quickly and effectively. But the problems of world affairs have become so complex, in this day of volcanic change, that the average citizen has the greatest difficulty in understanding them and judging what is best for his country before it is too late.

¹Delivered at the invitation of the American Philosophical Society in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1940.

The dictators have developed a strategy of attack that is based on this difficulty. To prepare the way for military attack on a democracy they employ every possible variety of agent and propaganda to befuddle the public so that the democracy will not prepare in time. They succeeded in befuddling public opinion in France and England to such an extent that they were able to conquer France in a few days and are now striving to conquer an England which awakened late.

They are not yet in a position to attack America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France. Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizen. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smokescreens of bribery, propaganda, lies, and threats which the dictators spread in his country. For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator, there were a thousand who, with good intentions and high patriotism, unwittingly played the dictators' game.

How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it?

In France, as in the United States today, there were many honest pacifists. There were many because after 1918 every Frenchman became in one sense a pacifist. The French wanted no more war. And when the German propagandists told the French that they could buy peace with Germany by making one concession after another, the French believed them.

The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy, and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea. By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn pledge given

and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs. Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the Western Hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain he would be content to stop there and that the United States would be able to cooperate happily with the Hitler Empire of Europe. To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine. The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war. The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi system demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a supercharged war temperature. The German Nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped.

Were Germany to try to resume the ways of peace, the military discipline which is the very foundation of the Nazi hierarchy would crumble. In order to continue in power that hierarchy must continue to lead Germany on new predatory adventures. The Third Reich cannot change its objectives and methods without changing its entire organization and leadership.

The Americans who believe that the Nazis will not have to be stopped but will stop of their own accord are indulging in the fatal vice of wishful thinking. They want to believe this. Therefore they believe it. There is no other basis than their wish for their conclusion that the Nazis suddenly will become peace-loving men.

The men and women who tell you that the dictators will not attack the Western Hemisphere may be honest, wishful thinkers or

they may be agents of the dictators; but in either case, by lulling you into a false feeling of security and retarding your preparations for defense, they are keeping the way clear for an assault on America by the dictators. They are enemies, consciously or unconsciously, of our country and our liberties.

In France there were high-placed and influential German agents who circulated in what was called society and argued, because Hitler had said he loved France, that Germany would never so much wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot Line, which was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle. Today, we hear Americans of the same stripe arguing that the dictators will never so wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic, which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle. They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us. We can remember, however, that in the past when those exits have been in the hands of a power unfriendly to us, the Atlantic has become a broad highway for the invasion of the Americas. By way of the Atlantic our own land was invaded twice: during our Revolution and the War of 1812—and that with sailing ships. By way of the Atlantic, Mexico was invaded during our Civil War.

The truth is that the destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of our Atlantic Maginot Line. Without the British Navy, the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium. The soothing words "Maginot Line" were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words "Atlantic Ocean" are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States.

The French knew that they were outnumbered two to one by the Germans and that all Germans—men, women, and children—had been mobilized for war. They knew that Great Brit-

ain was unprepared for war and that little help could come to France from England. When they thought hard, therefore, they knew that every French man, woman, and child ought to be working for the national defense. The French had, of course, universal military training for the army. Even the French priests were trained to fight, and they fought at the front like other good soldiers and would not have been respected if they had not. But when the question arose of mobilizing the whole nation for national defense by compulsory national service, even as a temporary measure to save the liberties of France, the French found it more comfortable to listen to the voices, some sincere, some bought by the dictators, which told them that their individual liberties were sacred and must not be sacrificed for a moment even to save the liberties of the nation; that it was more important for the individual to work only 40 hours a week than for his country to have enough airplanes; that the voluntary acceptance of national service as a temporary measure would be an imitation of the dictatorships. Thus, in the name of the preservation of individual liberty, the national liberty of France was condemned in advance to destruction.

Recently, in this country, we have heard men and women arguing that we ourselves would be imitating the dictatorships if we should create through conscription an army adequate to defend our country. They too are playing the dictators' game.

Then there were many in France, some honest, some agents of the dictators, who argued that since airplane design was changing rapidly, France should have good models but should not manufacture planes in great quantity until after the outbreak of war. They were prominent and powerful. As a result, at one time French plane production was allowed to sink to 37 a month while Germany was producing a thousand a month!

Have we been wiser during the past years? Have we built the planes or trained the aviators to man them? Have we prepared the tanks or the men to drive them? Have we trained and equipped even infantry for our national de-

fense? Are there not among us many who think and talk as did the Frenchmen who opposed adequate preparations? Recently I heard a Senator who is as good an American as any of us state that while he would favor conscription the moment we should be attacked, he would oppose conscription until after we should have been attacked. The ruined homes of France, the women and children starving on the roads, cry out to him and to every one of us that wars are won or lost by the preparations made or not made before they begin; that untrained soldiers are not opponents but merely victims for trained men with tanks and planes. The dictators, who are confident that all democracies will always be too late, count not only on their agents to befuddle American opinion but also on honorable men like that Senator.

What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British fleet be able to hold the exits from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question nor can any man.

You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates. If you let those appeals go unanswered and the British fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country? Great Britain and Ireland, along with the whole Continent of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States, which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin. No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control.

For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our

markets for cotton, tobacco, and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we should face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and Communist agents to exploit.

In the Pacific would be the Japanese Navy, cooperating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast. In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce not only with Europe but also with Africa and would endanger even our communications with the southern portion of this hemisphere.

Are you sure that under those circumstances the powerful Nazi and Communist movements which already exist in various countries of South America would not be able to seize power and would not invite the European dictators to organize air forces on their territories and that those air forces would not move northward with dive bombers to the Panama Canal and then move against this country? Are you sure that our existing fleet and air force would be able to defend even the northern route to the United States by way of Greenland, Newfoundland, and Canada?

It is as clear as anything on this earth that the United States will not go to war, but it is equally clear that war is coming toward the Americas.

The agents of the dictators are already here preparing the way for their armies. They are preparing the way in the same manner in which they prepared the way in France.

In France much of the most terrible and traitorous work was done by the Fascists and Communists working together. Many honest French democrats and liberals had been snared by Communist propaganda and argued that, because the Communists called themselves a political party and pretended at the time to be in favor of democracy, it would be undemo-

cratic to deny to the Communists the rights of any other political party. The honest French patriots and democrats who protected the Communists did not discover until too late that the Communists were acting as spies and agents of the dictators, that the Communist Party was merely camouflaged as a political party and was in reality a conspiracy to commit patricide at the direction of a foreign dictator. They discovered too late that the Communists were traitors who were claiming the protection of the state which they intended to destroy only in order the better to prepare for its destruction.

When the German invasion began to sweep into Belgium and France, there were Communist and Nazi agents of Germany in each town and village who produced panic among the civilian populations by spreading fantastic tales of murdering by the German troops of men, women, and children. By this means 10 million civilians were harried in fear from their homes and clogged all the roads, so that the French, British, and Belgian Armies could not maneuver, so that transport of supplies became almost impossible and a magnificent fighting force became a clotted mass of men and matériel, a perfect target for bombing and machine-gunning from the air.

At the most critical moment of the fighting in Belgium, other German agents, this time Communist railway men, stopped all traffic on the Belgian railways so that there was no transport by train for the French, British, and Belgian Armies.

Throughout France, especially in Paris, there were hundreds of Communist and Nazi agents of the dictators with extremely short-wave portable radio-transmitting sets in their hiding places. They kept the Germans fully informed of the movements of the French Army and of the intentions of the French Government. Since they could change their hiding places daily, the French were never able to track down more than one tenth of these spies.

The French had been more hospitable than are even we Americans to refugees from Germany. More than one half the spies captured doing actual military spy work against the

French Army were refugees from Germany.

Do you believe that there are no Nazi and Communist agents of this sort in America?

On the tenth day of last May, the people of France were as confident as are the people of the United States today that their country could not be conquered. Three days later, on the thirteenth day of May, the Germans had smashed through the center of the French Army and France was doomed.

The way had been prepared by spies, agents, and propagandists, but it was the strength of the German Army and the skill of its leaders that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow. The blow was struck just where the French did not expect it. The attack was made by a new method that the French had never imagined. Waves of bombing planes preceded waves of tanks with perfect coordination maintained by radio. The tanks cut through the French lines, then wheeled and lopped off piece after piece of the French Army.

The French soldier fought as courageously and magnificently as any soldier has ever fought. Division after division, cut off from supplies of all sorts, fought on until there were no more shells for the cannons or cartridges for the guns, then charged with the bayonet. The courage of the French was magnificent but of no avail against the tanks and planes of the Germans. And, make no mistake, the German infantrymen were as brave as the French.

The entire western world had been lulled by stories of the inferiority of German equipment. I have seen, myself, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers with all their motorized and mechanized equipment. I have never seen one piece of that equipment broken down.

The German military machine today is without question the most powerful that has ever been created. It has been used with consummate skill. And you may be sure that, if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and will be used in the most unexpected manner.

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I cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French General Staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the thirteenth of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated the attack will come and that all the strength of this Nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped, and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood? When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda "debunking" and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

When are we going to let legislators in Washington know that we don't want any more politicians who are afraid of the next election and scared to ask us to make the sacrifices that we know are necessary to preserve our liberties and our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution? When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges? When are we going to say to them that we

don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country but we do want to hear what we can give to our country. When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell? No!

Then here, in this Square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our Constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free.

Write and telegraph to your Senators and Representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the Nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing.

If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectively in your own home towns and villages.

Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American "there is no discharge in that war." An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now.

American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Final Act and Convention

The following texts of the Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana are being printed in order that they may be generally available without further delay, although the certified copies have not yet been received. It is believed that they are correct.

FINAL ACT

The Governments of the American Republics, in order that their Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their Personal Representatives might meet for purposes of consultation in accordance with agreements approved at prior Inter-American Conferences, duly accredited the Delegates hereinbelow expressed (following the order of precedence determined by lot) who met in the City of Habana during the period comprised between the twenty-first and the thirtieth of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in answer to the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cuba:

HONDURAS

His Excellency SILVERIO LAINEZ, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

HAITI

His Excellency LEON LALEAU, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

COSTA RICA

His Excellency LUIS ANDERSON MORÚA, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

MEXICO

His Excellency EDUARDO SUÁREZ, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

ARGENTINA

His Excellency LEOPOLDO MELO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

URUGUAY

His Excellency PEDRO MANINI RIOS, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

ECUADOR

His Excellency JULIO TOBAR DONOSO, Minister of Foreign Affairs

BOLIVIA

His Excellency ENRIQUE FINOT, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

CHILE

His Excellency OSCAR SCHNAKE, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

-BRÁZIL

His Excellency MAURICIO NABUCO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

CUBA

His Excellency MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA, Secretary of State

PARAGUAY

His Excellency TOMÁS A. SALOMONI, Minister of Foreign Affairs

PANAMA

His Excellency NARCISO GARAY, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Communications

COLOMBIA

His Excellency LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA, Minister of Foreign Affairs

VENEZUELA

His Excellency DIÓGENES ESCALANTE, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

EL SALVADOR

His Excellency HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency ARTURO DESPRADEL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

PERU

His Excellency LINO CORNEJO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

NICARAGUA

His Excellency MARIANO ARGÜELLO, Minister of Foreign Affairs

GUATEMALA

His Excellency CARLOS SALAZAR, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Excellency CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State

The Meeting held its inaugural session on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Hall of Sessions of the House of Representatives, in the National Capitol, in the presence of His Excellency Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, President of the Republic of Cuba, under the provisional presidency of His Excellency Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of

State, with Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, acting as Secretary General.

The Regulations for the Meeting were approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a session held the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty, and the Agenda at a session held by the same body on the fifth day of the current month.²

The aforesaid Regulations and Agenda were ratified by the Meeting in the preliminary session held the twenty-second of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at ten o'clock in the morning.

At the Plenary Session held the same day at four o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba, was elected Permanent President of the Meeting.

In compliance with the provisions of Articles VII and VIII of the Regulations, the following Committees were created: Credentials, Coordination, Neutrality, Preservation of Peace in the Western Hemisphere and Economic Cooperation. For the constitution of the latter three Committees the division in three parts or chapters of the Agenda of the Meeting was taken into consideration.

At the same Preliminary Session at which the Regulations were ratified, the members of the above mentioned five Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Their Excellencies:

NARCISO GARAY (Panama)
TOMÁS A. SALOMONI (Paraguay)
CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala)
HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO (El Salvador)
SILVERIO LAÍNEZ (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION:

Their Excellencies:

LEOPOLDO MELO (Argentina)
MAURICIO NABUCO (Brazil)
CORDELL HULL (United States of America)
LEÓN LALEAU (Haiti)

² See the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (vol. II, no. 53), pp. 705-706, and July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), p. 11.

COMMITTEE ON NEUTRALITY:

Their Excellencies:

LEOPOLDO MELO (Argentina)
 LUIS ANDERSON MORUA (Costa Rica)
 OSCAR SCHNAKE (Chile)
 PEDRO MANINI RIOS (Uruguay)
 ENRIQUE FINOT (Bolivia)
 CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala)
 SILVERIO LAÍNEZ (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:

Their Excellencies:

CORDELL HULL (United States of America)
 DIÓGENES ESCALANTE (Venezuela)
 MAURICIO NABUCO (Brazil)
 JULIO TOBAR DONOSO (Ecuador)
 ARTURO DESPRADEL (Dominican Republic)
 TOMÁS A. SALOMONI (Paraguay)
 NARCISO GARAY (Panama)

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION:

Their Excellencies:

EDUARDO SUÁREZ (México)
 LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA (Colombia)
 LINO CORNJELO (Perú)
 MARIANO ARGÜELO (Nicaragua)
 LEON LALEAU (Haiti)
 HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO (El Salvador)
 MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA (Cuba)

At the same Preliminary Session already mentioned, it was unanimously resolved that the Committee referred to in Article VI was to be made up by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives.

It was likewise resolved that the Delegations that presented projects corresponding to matters pertaining to any of the three last mentioned Committees, had the right to belong to the corresponding Committee, as *ex officio* members.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved the following votes, motions, declarations, recommendations and resolutions:

I

INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: To urge the Inter-American Neutrality Committee to draft a preliminary project of convention dealing with the juridical effects of the Security Zone and the measures of international cooperation which the American States are ready to adopt to obtain respect for the said Zone.

Two: To entrust the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, which functions at Rio de Janeiro, with the drafting of a project of inter-American convention which will cover completely all the principles and rules generally recognized in international law in matters of neutrality, and especially those contained in the Resolutions of Panama,³ in the individual legislation of the different American States, and in the recommendations already presented by the same Committee.

Three: When the aforementioned project has been drafted, it shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, in order to be submitted for the signature, adhesion and ratification of the respective Governments of the American Republics.

Four: Pending the drafting, acceptance and ratification of the project, it is recommended that the American States adopt in their respective legislations concerning neutrality, the principles and rules contained in the Declarations of Panama and in the recommendations already drafted, or which may hereafter be drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, it being suggested that the incorporation of the said resolutions and recommendations in the respective legislations be made, in so far as practicable, in a codified and joint form.

Five: To direct that the aforementioned Inter-American Neutrality Committee submit, whenever it may deem advisable, its recommendations direct to the Governments of the American Republics, provided, however, that it

³ For text of the Final Act of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939, see the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 321-334.

shall report also concerning them to the Pan American Union.

Six: To recommend that the Pan American Union circulate, among the Governments of the American States the minutes of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and that the minutes be published by the Pan American Union, when the said Committee deems it opportune.

Seven: That the Inter-American Neutrality Committee may function with the attendance of a minimum of five members, and that, whatever be the number of members present at the meetings, resolutions shall be adopted with the favorable vote of at least four members.

Eight: That even though the Committee is permanent in nature, it is authorized to hold periodical meetings and to adjourn for a specified time, without prejudice to the calling of extraordinary sessions by the President, when some urgent and important question is to be considered.

Nine: To extend a vote of applause and congratulations, for its meritorious work, to the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and to its members, Their Excellencies Afranio de Mello Franco, L. A. Podestá Costa, Mariano Fontecilla, A. Aguilar Machado, Charles G. Fenwick, Roberto Córdoba, Gustavo Herrera, Manuel Francisco Jiménez and S. Martínez Mercado.

II

NORMS CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

WHEREAS:

1. One of the bases of the spiritual unity of the Americas has its roots in the firm adherence by the peoples of the Continent to the principles of international law.

2. The American Republics on February 20th, 1928 signed, at Habana, a Convention on Diplomatic Officers which contains the principles generally accepted by all nations.

3. The said Convention establishes, among others, the following principles:

a) Foreign diplomatic officers shall not participate in the domestic or foreign poli-

tics of the State in which they exercise their functions.

b) They must exercise their functions without coming into conflict with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

c) They should not claim immunities which are not essential to the fulfillment of their official duties.

(d) No State shall accredit its diplomatic officers to other States without previous agreement with the latter.

e) States may decline to review a diplomatic officer from another, or, having already accepted him, may request his recall without being obliged to state the reasons for such a decision.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To urge the Governments of the American Republics to prevent, within the provisions of international law, political activities of foreign diplomatic or consular agents, within the territory to which they are accredited, which may endanger the peace and the democratic tradition of America.

III

COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF SOCIETY AND INSTITUTIONS OF EACH AMERICAN STATE

WHEREAS:

1. The First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Panama, approved on October 3, 1939 a recommendation on the coordination of police and judicial measures for the maintenance of neutrality, article 1 of which states as follows:

"That action be taken, as soon as possible, through an exchange of views between the Foreign Offices, or through an inter-American conference, for the formulation between themselves of coordinated rules and procedure of a useful, opportune and effective manner, that will facilitate the action of the police and judicial authorities of the respective countries in preventing or repressing unlawful activities that individ-

uals, whether they be nationals or aliens, may attempt in favor of a foreign belligerent State."⁴

2. Experience has shown that it is not only desirable to formulate such rules and procedure with reference to neutrality, but it has also demonstrated the need to organize in the most effective manner possible the defense of society and of the institutions of each State not only against common crimes, but likewise with respect to certain unlawful activities which may affect them;

3. Such defense must be undertaken by the authorities of each State, but its efficacy depends to a large extent upon a common orientation, as uniform as possible, as well as upon an adequate and constant cooperation between such authorities;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall convoke the States which are members of the Union to an international conference at such place and date as it may determine to draft the international conventions and recommendations which it deems necessary to assure through the action of the proper authorities in each State, and through the coordination of such action with that of other States in the Continent, the most complete and effective defense against acts of an unlawful character, as well as against any other unlawful activities which may affect the institutions of American States.

Two: In the said conference, each State shall be represented by a jurist with plenipotentiary powers accompanied, if deemed advisable, by experts on matters pertaining to the police authorities.

Three: Before the conference is convoked, the Pan American Union shall undertake the preparatory work by means of an inquiry among the Governments of the Continent with regard to the existing legislative or administrative provisions, as well as with respect to their opinions

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 330.

on the various topics which it is deemed advisable to consider.

IV

INTER-AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

WHEREAS:

It is America's unavoidable duty, for reasons of human solidarity, to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering and misery of victims of war,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Fourth Pan American Red Cross Conference, which will meet at Santiago, Chile next December, consider the desirability of organizing, along the general lines of the League of National Red Cross Societies, an Inter-American League of National Red Cross Societies, which shall coordinate the action of the said Red Cross Societies of the American countries and the cooperation of the Inter-American League and its Executive Committee with the League and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

V

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WITH REFERENCE TO THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS

WHEREAS:

1. A passport is essentially an identification document which accredits in foreign countries the holder thereof as a national of the country which issues it;

2. Such document has an eminently international character, inasmuch as its possessor uses it solely as a document of identification outside the territory of his country of origin or of adoption;

3. The States of the American Continent must exercise the utmost care in issuing passports for the use of their respective nationals, in order that they may find greater facilities in traveling through the countries of America;

4. It is their duty to prevent the use of counterfeit passports,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the adoption of the precautionary measures in the issuance of passports which each deems appropriate.

Two. To recommend to the countries of America the adoption of uniform punitive measures against the use of counterfeit or altered passports or passports of more than one country.

VI

ACTIVITIES DIRECTED FROM ABROAD AGAINST DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. That having in mind the equal concern and equal responsibility of the American Republics for the preservation of the peace and security of the hemisphere, each one of the Governments of the American Republics shall adopt within its territory all necessary measures in accordance with its constitutional powers to prevent and suppress any activities directed, assisted or abetted by foreign governments, or foreign groups or individuals, which tend to subvert the domestic institutions, or to foment disorder in their internal political life, or to modify by pressure, propaganda, threats, or in any other manner, the free and sovereign right of their peoples to be governed by their existing democratic systems.

In the event that the peace of any of the American Republics is menaced by such activities, the respective Governments agree that they will immediately consult together, if the State directly interested wishes to request it, taking into account the provisions of this resolution and the special circumstances which may affect the peace or the tranquillity of the American Republics.

The American Republics being juridically equal as sovereign and independent States, each shall act in its individual capacity in any steps undertaken in this connection.

Two. In order to make such consultation more efficacious, the Governments of the American Republics further declare that the fullest interchange of information between them is essential with regard to the aforementioned activities within their respective jurisdictions.

Three. The Governments of the American Republics agree that any government which obtains information purporting to show that activities of the aforementioned character are taking place, or are threatening to take place, within the territory of one or more of the American Republics, shall at once communicate in the strictest confidence to the Foreign Minister of such nation or nations the information so obtained.

Four. The Governments of the American Republics declare that, under existing world conditions, the fullest interchange between them of all information of the character described, is in the common interest of them all, and will assist in the preservation of the peace and integrity of the Americas.

VII

DIFFUSION OF DOCTRINES TENDING TO PLACE IN JEOPARDY THE COMMON INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC IDEAL OR TO THREATEN THE SECURITY AND NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

WHEREAS:

1. At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama the American Republics once more affirmed their adherence to the democratic ideal that prevails in this Continent, considering that this ideal might find itself endangered by virtue of the action of foreign ideologies inspired by diametrically opposed principles;

2. That the General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics, signed at Panama on October 3, 1939,^{*} recognized as one of the principles of neutrality, admitted by the American States, that they "shall prevent in accordance with their internal legislation, the inhabitants of their territories from engaging

^{*} See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 326-328.

in activities capable of affecting the neutral status of the American Republics";

3. The Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the event of Civil Strife was signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928, which has been ratified by the majority of the American States;

4. The exclusion of foreigners from the enjoyment and exercise of strictly political rights is a general rule of internal public law incorporated in the constitutions and laws of States;

5. The Sánchez de Bustamante Code of Private International Law, accepted and put into force through the Convention concluded and signed at the Sixth Inter-American Conference on February 20, 1928, establishes an identical rule excepting, of course, special provisions contained in the internal legislation of the American States;

6. The aforesaid exclusion from the enjoyment of political rights implies the tacit prohibition for foreigners to engage in political activities within the territory of the State in which they reside;

7. The present European conflict has revealed the existence of foreign political organizations in certain neutral States with the deliberate purpose of making attempts against public order, the system of government and the very personality of such States;

8. Such foreign political organizations would constitute in the American States a denial of the latter's democratic institutions, a menace to their right of self-preservation and a threat of violation of their regime of neutrality, and

9. In order to protect the security and neutrality of the American Republics in so far as they might be affected by illicit activities on the part of individuals or associations, either national or foreign, tending to foment civil strife or internal disturbances and to propagate subversive ideologies, it is advisable to coordinate the measures which may be adopted either in common or individually to combat these dangers.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To reiterate the recommendation made at the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama to the effect that the Governments of the American Republics "take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common inter-American democratic ideal",^a and also that they take the measures which may be advisable to prevent any activities susceptible of jeopardizing American neutrality.

Two. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the following rules with respect to civil strife, internal disturbances, or the spread of subversive ideologies:

a. To use the necessary means to prevent the inhabitants of their territory, nationals or aliens, from participating in, collecting supplies, crossing the boundary or sailing from their territory for the purpose of starting or promoting civil strife, internal disturbances, or spreading subversive ideologies in another American country;

b. To disarm and intern every rebel force crossing their boundaries. There shall be observed, in so far as they are applicable, the rules of internment drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro;

c. To forbid the traffic in arms and war matériel, except when intended for the Government, unless the belligerency of the rebels has been recognized, in which latter case the rules of neutrality shall be applied, and

d. To prevent that within their jurisdiction there be equipped, armed or adapted for warlike purposes any vessel intended to operate in favor of the rebellion.

Three. To reiterate the recommendation of the First Consultative Meeting, held at Panama, to the effect that action be taken, as soon as possible for the adoption of the rules and procedure that may be judged useful to facilitate the action of the police and judicial author-

^a See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 331.

ities of the respective countries in repressing unlawful activities that individuals, either nationals or foreigners, may attempt at any time in favor of a foreign State.

Four. To recommend to the Governments of the American States that they adopt the following legislative or administrative norms, without prejudice to the respect due to their individual and sovereign right to regulate the juridical status of foreigners:

a. Effective prohibition of every political activity by foreign individuals, associations, groups or political parties, no matter what form they use to disguise or cloak such activity;

b. Rigorous supervision of the entry of foreigners into national territory, particularly in the case of nationals of non-American States;

c. Effective police supervision of the activities of foreign non-American groups established in the American States;

d. Creation of an emergency penal system for the offenses set forth in this article.

Five. To encourage the reciprocal communication, directly or through the Pan American Union, of information and data concerning the entry, rejection and expulsion of foreigners and the adoption of the preventive and repressive measures provided for in the previous article;

Sixth. Any of the American Republics directly affected by the activities referred to in this resolution may initiate the procedure of consultation.

VIII

PROJECT ON EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Delegation of Uruguay, concerning the extension of territorial waters, together with the modifications introduced by the present Consultative Meeting be transmitted for study to the Committee of Experts for the Codification of International

Law; and that there also be requested the opinion of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro regarding the same project.

IX

PROJECT ON REFUGEES

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the projects presented to the Meeting by the Delegations of Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico (Projects Nos. 35, 36 and 42) concerning refugees and assistance to minors proceeding from evacuated areas be referred for consideration to the Pan American Union.

X

TRANSOCEANIC RAILWAY BETWEEN ARICA AND SANTOS BY WAY OF BOLIVIA

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recognize the importance and usefulness for continental defense of the Arica (Chile)-Santos (Brazil) transoceanic railway, through Bolivia, and to recommend to the American nations, especially to those directly interested in the project, the advisability of proceeding as soon as possible with the financing of the section still to be constructed.

XI

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

WHEREAS:

1.-The Eighth International Conference of American States approved several resolutions with the purpose of coordinating, intensifying and accelerating the work of codification of international law in America;

2.-The said Conference also adopted other resolutions on the coordination and improvement of the inter-American peace instruments;

3.-According to historical tradition and the most profound convictions of the American peoples it is urgent at this time, when the bases of law and of pacific relations among peoples are

the object of serious attacks, that the nations of America once again reaffirm their effective support of the principles of international law and of the pacific settlement of international controversies and prove their firm intention to work for the maintenance and preservation of those principles,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One.—To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they adopt the necessary measures to carry out the resolutions approved by the Eighth International Conference of American States relative to the codification of international law and the improvement and coordination of the inter-American peace instruments.

Two.—To urge the various organizations in charge of the study of matters to which the above mentioned resolutions refer, to submit, as soon as possible, their recommendations and observations so that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may convoke the meeting of the International Conference of American Jurists within the next two years.

Three.—To request the Pan American Union to communicate the present resolution to all Governments members of the Union, together with a report on the present status of the work provided for in the above mentioned resolutions of the Eighth Conference.

XII

PROMOTION OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY

WHEREAS:

The sentiment of solidarity between the American Republics constitutes a genuine force for continental defense, to which all of them should lend unreservedly their maximum cooperation, removing any obstacle that might jeopardize this principle of American public law, in order that no State of this Continent may find itself deterred from offering its fullest and most decided cooperation, both in the political and economic fields, to the fulfillment of that ideal,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the American States that in any case in which internal legislation or contractual acts in force constitute a hindrance to the fullest cooperation which a State should lend to the principle of continental solidarity, it initiate, through legal means, the revision of such acts, in so far as this may be possible.

XIII

HOSTILE ACTS IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND IN THE SECURITY ZONE

WHEREAS:

1.—At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama for the purpose of preserving peace, the neutrality of the American Republics was established, during the war begun in Europe; the irrevocable purpose was asserted of complying strictly with those duties within the principles of international law and the clauses of the conventions codifying them, and due respect was demanded for the situation created by those norms;

2.—Within this purpose of maintaining security on this Continent, a maritime zone, adjacent to the territorial area of each nation was established, excluding such zone from hostile acts from the land, sea, or air;

3.—In the hostilities, belligerency has transgressed the principles of international law, has disregarded the duties imposed by neutrality, and has also brought about hostile acts, not only in the zone excluded by the XV Resolution of Panama, but also contrary to sovereignty in the maritime zone of some of the Republics;

4. Without prejudice to the juridical procedure and settlement which should be given in each case to the claims raised because of these transgressions, it is necessary and opportune that the voice of the Republics of America condemn them and state the irrevocable purpose of practicing and demanding respect to the fullest extent for the norms regulating the existence of the international community,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of the
Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One.—That it condemns hostilities within territorial waters, as contrary to the right of sovereignty of the nation having jurisdiction over them and to the tenets of international law.

Two.—That it considers such hostilities within the Security Zone to be prejudicial to the votes and joint resolutions of the Republics of America for the preservation of peace on this Continent.

XIV

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

WHEREAS:

In behalf of the closest possible unity of the Continent, it is imperative that differences existing between some of the American nations be settled,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that it organize, in the American capital deemed most suitable for the purpose, a Committee composed of representatives of five countries, which shall have the duty of keeping constant vigilance to insure that States between which any dispute exists or may arise, of any nature whatsoever, may solve it as quickly as possible, and of suggesting, without detriment to the methods adopted by the parties or to the procedures which they may agree upon, the measures and steps which may be conducive to a settlement.

The Committee shall submit a report to each Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to each International Conference of American States regarding the status of such conflicts and the steps which may have been taken to bring about a solution.

XV

RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION FOR
THE DEFENSE OF THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereign or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take.

All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration.

XVI

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND UNION AMONG THE
AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One. That the Governments of the American Republics are irrevocably determined to maintain and strengthen their union, in order that America may fulfill its high mission on behalf of civilization;

Two. That they will, therefore, omit no effort to prevent any controversy which might impair their solidarity;

Three. That they will also make every effort to settle in a friendly manner and as soon as possible the differences which exist between them, in order that their reciprocal confidence and their cooperation for continental defense against any foreign aggression may be further strengthened;

Four. That they reaffirm their strong desire to avoid the use of force in this Continent as a means of solving differences between nations and, therefore, to resort exclusively to juridical and pacific methods;

Five. That they consider it essential to extend the sphere of action of these methods, so that in all cases they may be decisively effective for the preservation of peace;

Six. That they will, likewise, make every effort to the end that these principles and aspirations may be adopted in the relations between the nations of America and those of other continents;

Seven. That during the present period of hostilities they will strive for the maintenance of law and justice, in accordance with the Declarations of Panama;

Eight. That they vehemently desire that peace be established on bases which will be lasting and inspired by the common welfare of all peoples;

Nine. That they are disposed to maintain international relations on juridical bases resting on the solid foundation of moral forces, in order to reestablish definitely the bonds of human community; and

Ten. That, faithful to their ideals, they will coordinate their own interests with the duties of universal cooperation.

XVII

PROCEDURE ON CONSULTATION

WHEREAS:

1. It is incumbent upon the present Meeting, as provided in paragraph 3 of Chapter II of the Agenda, to examine the functioning of the

system of consultation among the Governments of the American Republics established by the resolutions of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, for the purpose of suggesting measures susceptible of perfecting it;

2. The high motives which led the American Republics to put the aforementioned system into effect, will continue to make advisable the convoking of other Meetings such as those of Panama and of Habana, whenever the lofty interests of the Continent so require;

3. Future Meetings, as in the case of the present one, will have to be convoked under the pressure of events and under emergency conditions which will make it difficult and inadvisable to determine in advance the most appropriate time and country for the Meeting;

4. Prior to the First and the Second Consultative Meetings, the experience and knowledge of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was resorted to, and in convoking future Meetings, it would be advisable to take advantage of the collaboration of that body,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. The Government which desires to initiate consultation in any of the cases contemplated in the conventions, declarations and resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences, and to propose a Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Relations or of their representatives, shall address the Governing Board of the Pan American Union indicating the questions with which it desires the consultation to deal, as well as the approximate date on which the Meeting should be held.

Two. The Governing Board shall immediately transmit the request, together with a list of the subjects suggested, to the other Governments, members of the Union, and invite the observations and suggestions which the respective Governments may desire to present.

Three. On the basis of the answers received, the Governing Board of the Pan American

Union will determine the date for the Meeting, prepare the appropriate Agenda, and adopt, in accordance with the respective Governments, all other measures advisable for the preparation of the Meeting.

Four. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall proceed to draft regulations for Consultative Meetings which shall be submitted to all the American Governments for their approval.

Five. The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics will be held at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

Six. After the next Meeting, the designation of the country where each Consultative Meeting shall be held, shall be made by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in accordance with the procedure set forth in the present resolution.

XVIII

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHILE AND SPAIN

at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939, eign Affairs of the American Republics,

Pursuant to the Declaration of Continental Solidarity proclaimed at the Eighth Pan American Conference held at Lima and ratified at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939,

Declares:

That it has followed with concern the conflict which has arisen between Chile and Spain, and that, notwithstanding its cordial sentiments toward Spain, it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude assumed by the Government of Chile in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America, and that it expresses its hope that the relations between the two States will be re-established as soon as possible.

XIX

THE QUESTION OF BELIZE

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express the keen desire and wishes of the American countries in favor of a just, peaceful, and prompt solution of the question of Belize between Guatemala and Great Britain.

XX

ACT OF HABANA CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS:

1. The status of regions in this Continent belonging to European powers is a subject of deep concern to all of the Governments of the American Republics;

2. As a result of the present European war there may be attempts at conquest, which has been repudiated in the international relations of the American Republics, thus placing in danger the essence and pattern of the institutions of America;

3. The doctrine of inter-American solidarity agreed upon at the meetings at Lima and at Panama requires the adoption of a policy of vigilance and defense so that systems or regimes in conflict with their institutions shall not upset the peaceful life of the American Republics, the normal functioning of their institutions, or the rule of law and order;

4. The course of military events in Europe and the changes resulting from them may create the grave danger that European territorial possessions in America may be converted into strategic centers of aggression against nations of the American Continent;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That when islands or regions in the Americas now under the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty, the American nations, taking into account the imperative need of continental security and the desires of the inhabitants of the said islands or regions, may set up a regime of provisional

administration under the following conditions:

(a) That as soon as the reasons requiring this measure shall cease to exist, and in the event that it would not be prejudicial to the safety of the American Republics, such territories shall, in accordance with the principle reaffirmed by this declaration that peoples of this Continent have the right freely to determine their own destinies, be organized as autonomous states if it shall appear that they are able to constitute and maintain themselves in such condition, or be restored to their previous status, whichever of these alternatives shall appear the more practicable and just;

(b) That the regions to which this declaration refers shall be placed temporarily under the provisional administration of the American Republics and this administration shall be exercised with the two-fold purpose of contributing to the security and defense of the Continent, and to the economic, political and social progress of such regions and,

Resolves:

To create an emergency committee, composed of one representative of each of the American Republics, which committee shall be deemed constituted as soon as two-thirds of its members shall have been appointed. Such appointments shall be made by the American Republics as soon as possible.

The committee shall meet on the request of any signatory of this resolution.

If it becomes necessary as an imperative emergency measure before the coming into effect of the convention approved by this Consultative Meeting, to apply its provisions in order to safeguard the peace of the Continent, taking into account also the desires of the inhabitants of any of the above mentioned regions, the committee shall assume the administration of the region attacked or threatened, acting in accordance with the provisions of the said convention. As soon as the convention comes into effect, the authority and functions exercised by the committee shall be transferred to the Inter-

American Commission for Territorial Administration.

Should the need for emergency action be so urgent that action by the committee cannot be awaited, any of the American Republics, individually or jointly with others, shall have the right to act in the manner which its own defense or that of the Continent requires. Should this situation arise, the American Republic or Republics taking action shall place the matter before the committee immediately, in order that it may consider the action taken and adopt appropriate measures.

None of the provisions contained in the present Act refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XXI

INTER-AMERICAN SANITARY COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

1. According to reports received by the Meeting the principal epidemic diseases, such as bubonic plague, yellow fever and malignant malaria, which were an international menace and could be spread through international commerce, have been effectively controlled to such an extent that for all practical purposes the danger of their international propagation is believed to have been eliminated;

2. Diseases and epidemics are intensified in cases of alterations in the normal life of peoples, reaching alarming degrees whenever wars between nations are unleashed; and

3. The satisfactory results obtained have been due to effective cooperation between various countries, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Rockefeller Foundation, pursuant to the sanitary treaty known as the Pan American Sanitary Code, which has been ratified by all the Governments,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express its satisfaction for the efficient results obtained to date and to recommend that

cooperation with relation to sanitary activities continue and, as far as possible, be extended with a view to further improving sanitary, social and economic conditions, recognized as essentially interdependent and beneficial nationally as well as internationally.

XXII

PROJECT REGARDING COOPERATION BETWEEN PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Dominican Delegation regarding cooperation between official Pan American institutions in defense of the continental principles of peace and democracy be transmitted for consideration to the Pan American Union.

XXIII

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

WHEREAS:

1. It has been the invariable desire of all the American Republics, expressed since the First Inter-American Conference, to make effective and practical their solidarity by means of the construction of a network of highways to unite all of their capital cities, and the satisfaction of this desire, as a result of world circumstances, has become a vital and urgent need;

2. In carrying out these aims, the American Republics signed at Buenos Aires, on December 23, 1936, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, a convention to advance the financing, the technical studies, and the construction of the highway referred to;⁷

3. The recommendations contained in Resolution III, approved at the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Panama in 1939, included the following:

"10. To make every effort in order to complete their respective sections of the Pan American Highway and to recommend to the countries

which have ratified the Buenos Aires convention that they designate as soon as possible one or more experts to expedite the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Third Pan American Highway Congress."⁸

4. The Pan American Highway, by promoting close relations and commerce between nations, would benefit equally all the inhabitants of the Americas; and

5. The distribution of the cost of constructing the Highway among the nations which it crosses on the sole basis of the territorial extension of each country, in addition to not being equitable, makes impossible or delays indefinitely its construction;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To invite the American nations which as yet have not ratified the Convention of Buenos Aires relating to the Pan American Highway, to do so as soon as possible.

Two. To recommend to the Financial Commission created by that Convention that, in drafting the plans for financing the construction of the Highway, it study the desirability of taking into account, in distributing the total cost among the nations linked by it, the following factors: the economic capacity of the individual nations; their population; their revenues; the length of the Highway in the territory of each of them; and the benefits which each nation will derive from the Highway. The said Commission should also take into account the right of those nations which have constructed all or part of their respective sections to have the estimated value of the work completed by them accepted as all or part of the contribution which would be allocated to the particular country as its share in the total cost of the Pan American Highway.

Three. To recommend to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that it collaborate fully with the Pan American Highway Financial Commission with a view

⁷ Treaty Series No. 927.

⁸ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 326.

to the prompt and efficacious accomplishment of its task.

XXIV

INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE

WHEREAS:

1. The Delegation of the Dominican Republic has presented to this Second Meeting a draft resolution recommending to the American nations that they encourage by appropriate legislation the development of insurance, and especially of reinsurance facilities; and

2. Because of its complex technical character, a detailed study of the various aspects of this recommendation is required, which this Meeting is not in a position to undertake in view of the shortness of the time at its disposal.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To transmit to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, at Washington, the project of the Dominican Republic to the end that it proceed to make a study of it and to report its conclusions to the Governments of the American Republics.

XXV

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

1. At the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama it was resolved to declare that in view of existing circumstances, it had become more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American Republics in order that they might protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce;

2. In order to attain the objectives of the preceding paragraph, it was agreed to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, in Washington;

3. The war now in progress has increased the disruption in the channels of international com-

merce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas;

4. The existence of surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries of the Americas, is economically, socially, financially, and in other respects a matter of great importance to the masses of the population, and especially to those groups participating in the production and distribution of wealth in each country, and, finally, to the Governments of the entire Continent;

5. It must be anticipated that these difficulties will exist as long as the war continues and that some of them, as well as other new ones, will exist after the war ends; and

6. It is of great importance that the economic development of the American countries be directed towards a diversification of their production and, at the same time, towards an increase in their consumption capacity,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To declare:

(a) That the American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade, conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable practices;

(b) That it is the purpose of the American nations to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit;

(c) That the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise;

(d) That, in the meantime, the American nations shall do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position; to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves; and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising

from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions; and

(e) That the American nations consider it necessary to maintain or improve the normal economic situation established between them in order to assure the preservation or improvement of the position enjoyed in their respective markets.

Two. To strengthen and expand the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as the instrument for continuing consultation among the American Republics with respect to economic and trade matters and arrangements, having in mind especially the immediate situations which must be met as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. For the purpose of dealing with special problems, there may be organized subcommittees, composed of representatives of the interested countries, which should meet at such places as may be deemed most appropriate for their effective functioning.

Three. Specifically, to instruct the said Committee that it proceed forthwith:

(a) To cooperate with each country of this Continent in the study of possible measures for the increase of the domestic consumption of its own exportable surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of such countries;

(b) To propose to the American nations immediate measures and arrangements of mutual benefit tending to increase trade among them without injury to the interests of their respective producers, for the purpose of providing increased markets for such products and of expanding their consumption;

(c) To create instruments of inter-American cooperation for the temporary storing, financing and handling of any such commodities and for their orderly and systematic marketing, having in mind the normal

conditions of production and distribution thereof;

(d) To develop commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned;

(e) To recommend methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public health and nutrition measures;

(f) To establish appropriate organizations for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any such commodity, as a humanitarian and social relief measure;

(g) To consider, while these plans and measures are being developed, the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade and industrial matters, and to propose credit measures and other measures of assistance which may be immediately necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money, and foreign exchange.

Four. To reaffirm Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and to recommend that, in order to promote the economic development of the American nations under the terms of said resolution, each nation, upon its own initiative and in consonance with the program of the Inter-American Development Commission, establish appropriate enterprises with government or private capital provided by two or more American Republics. Such enterprises may deal directly with the Inter-American Bank or other official or private credit institutions, it being recommended that the said Bank give its sympathetic consideration to the possibility of granting them financial aid.

XXVI

VOTE OF THANKS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To express its gratitude to His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Cuba, Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, and to his illustrious Government for all the attentions and courtesies extended to all the delegations attending the Meeting.

Two. To record its profound appreciation of the efficacious and admirable work performed by His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, President of the Meeting and Secretary of State of Cuba, and of the skillful and courteous manner in which he has conducted the deliberations of the Meeting.

Three. To congratulate the Secretary General, Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, and the personnel of the Secretariat, for their admirable contribution to the work of the Meeting, and the many courtesies extended to the members of the several Delegations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives, sign and seal the present Final Act.

DONE in the City of Habana, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in texts in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union. The Secretary General of the Meeting shall transmit the original of the present Final Act to the Pan American Union through the intermediary of the Department of State of Cuba.

RESERVATIONS.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

1.—As to the Declaration with reference to the relations between the Governments of Chile and Spain (XVIII):

"The Delegation of Mexico adheres to the declaration which has been approved only be-

cause it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude which the Government of the Sister Republic of Chile has assumed in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America".

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

2.—As to the Act of Habana:

"The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force and effectiveness".

RESERVATION OF THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION:

3.—As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Delegation of the Republic of Uruguay states that the purpose of this Act is to anticipate the carrying out of the Convention approved on this subject, in case it is necessary to apply the Convention before the number of ratifications requisite for its taking effect has been obtained.

"It wishes, therefore, to place on record a reservation respecting the attitude of its Government, under the latter's express instructions, in case it should deem necessary, prior to the application of the Act, to examine the question of whether under the Uruguayan

constitutional regime, prior legislative ratification is required".

RESERVATION OF THE BOLIVIAN DELEGATION:

4.—As to the Resolution concerning the Inter-American Committee of Rio de Janeiro (I):

"The Bolivian delegation desires that the peculiar situation of its country be borne in mind, mediterranean state lacking coasts, whose right to free transit has been recognized in the Convention of Habana, of 1928, on Maritime Neutrality and by bilateral treaties entered into with frontier nations.

"The application of the principles suggested by the Inter-American Committee on Neutrality, in so far as respects internment, would signify a disregard of the rights of Bolivia on this subject, which has surely not been in the minds of the authors of the project, and would lead to the danger that, in the event of war, the internment of the members of the armed forces of its country, who were forced to cross into neutral territory would take place."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:*

5.—"The Delegation of Chile, convinced of the need of giving practical application to continental solidarity, approves the agreements with the understanding that Chile will only assume obligations and responsibilities when the aforementioned agreements are ratified by its constitutional bodies."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:

6.—As to the Resolution on Economic and Financial Cooperation (XXV):

"The Delegation of Chile, as it did at the First Consultative Meeting of Panama, qualifies its vote in respect of 'liberal principles of international trade' to which reference is made in paragraphs a, b and c of Section 1, for the reasons stated before the Committee

* For additional reservation by Chile, see *infra*.

which dealt with this project. It requests that record of this qualification be made in the appropriate document."

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION:

7.—As to the Act of Habana (XX) and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the American Nations (XV):

"I vote affirmatively with the statement that I shall sign the Act of Habana and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas, subject to approval by my Government and to the constitutional norms of my country."

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELAN DELEGATION:

8.—As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Act of Habana relative to colonial possessions is subject to ratification by the Public Power of the Nation in accordance with its constitutional provisions."

RESERVATION OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION:

9.—As to the Resolution on Pacific Solution of Conflicts:

"Peru accepts the proposal of the Haitian Delegation with the reservation that the Committee shall function only at the request of the interested parties."

[Here follow signatures.]

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION:

As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing the present Final Act, makes reservation in addition to the reservation set forth in yesterday's Private Plenary Session, of the rights of Chile in Antarctica."

CONVENTION

The Governments represented at the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics,

Considering:

One. That the American Republics have formulated at the Second Consultative Meeting the Act of Habana with regard to the destiny of colonies of non-American countries located in this hemisphere as well as with respect to the provisional administration of such colonies;

Two. That as a result of the events which are taking place in the European continent situations may develop in the territories of the possessions which some of the belligerent nations have in the Americas which may extinguish or materially impair the sovereignty which they exercise over them, or leave their government without a leader, thus creating a state of danger to the peace of the continent and a state of affairs in which the rule of law, order, and respect for life, liberty and the property of inhabitants may disappear;

Three. That the American Republics consider that force cannot constitute the basis of rights, and they condemn all violence whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations which may have been imposed by the belligerents in the clauses of a treaty, or by any other process;

Four. That any transfer, or attempted transfer, of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession or any interest in or control over any such region to another non-American State, would be regarded by the American Republics as against American sentiments and principles and the rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence;

Five. That no such transfer or attempt to transfer or acquire any interest or right in any such region, directly or indirectly, would be recognized or accepted by the American Republics no matter what form was employed to attain such purposes;

Six. That by virtue of a principle of American international law, recognized by various conferences, the acquisition of territories by force cannot be permitted;

Seven. That the American Republics, through their respective government agencies, reserve the right to judge whether any transfer or attempted transfer of sovereignty, jurisdiction, cession or incorporation of geographic regions in the Americas, possessed by European countries up to September 1, 1939, has the effect of impairing their political independence even though no formal transfer or change in the status of such region or regions shall have taken place;

Eight. That in the cases foreseen, as well as any others which might leave the government of such regions without a leader, it is, therefore, necessary to establish a provisional administrative regime for such regions until such time as their definitive regime is established by the free determination of their people;

Nine. That the American Republics, as an international community which acts strongly and integrally, using as a basis political and juridical principles which they have applied for more than a century, have the unquestionable right, in order to preserve their unity and security, to take such regions under their administration and to deliberate as to their destinies, in accordance with their respective degrees of political and economic development;

Ten. That the provisional and transitory character of the measures agreed to does not imply an oversight or abrogation of the principle of non-intervention which regulates inter-American life, a principle proclaimed by the American Institute, recognized by the meeting of jurists held at Rio de Janeiro and fully reaffirmed at the Seventh International American Conference held at Montevideo;

Eleven. That this community has therefore international juridical capacity to act in this manner;

Twelve. That in this case, the most appropriate regime is that of a provisional administration; and that this system entails no danger because the American Republics do not entertain any purpose whatsoever of territorial aggrandizement;

Thirteen. That the establishment of a special provisional regime in the present convention and in the Act of Habana concerning the provisional administration of European colonies and possessions in the Americas does not eliminate or modify the system of consultation agreed upon at Buenos Aires, confirmed at Lima, and practiced at Panama and Habana.

Fourteen. Being desirous of protecting their peace and safety and of promoting the interests of any of the regions herein referred to which may fall within the purview of the foregoing recitations, have resolved to conclude the following convention:

I

If a non-American State shall directly or indirectly attempt to replace another non-American State in the sovereignty or control which it exercised over any territory located in the Americas, thus threatening the peace of the continent, such territory shall automatically come under the provisions of this convention and shall be submitted to a provisional administrative regime.

II

The administration shall be exercised, as may be considered advisable in each case, by one or more American States, with their previous approval.

III

When the administration shall have been established for any region it shall be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas, and for the benefit of the region under administration, with a view to its welfare and progress, until such time as the region is in a position

to govern itself or is restored to its former status, whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American Republics.

IV

The administration of the region shall be exercised under conditions which shall guarantee freedom of conscience and of worship, subject to the regulations which public order and good habits may demand.

V

The administration shall enforce the local laws coordinating them with the purposes of this convention, but it may furthermore adopt such measures as may be necessary to meet situations in which such laws do not exist.

VI

In all that concerns commerce and industry, the American nations shall enjoy the same situation and benefits, and the administrator is forbidden to establish a privileged position for itself or its nationals or for certain states. Open economic relations shall be maintained with all countries on a reciprocity basis.

VII

Natives of the region shall participate, as citizens, in public administration and in the courts of justice without further qualification than their capacity so to do.

VIII

To the extent that it may be practicable, rights of every sort shall be governed by local law and custom, and vested rights shall be protected in accordance with such law.

IX

Forced labor shall be abolished in the regions where it exists.

X

The administration shall provide facilities for education of all kinds with the two-fold

purpose of developing the wealth of the region and improving the living conditions of the population, especially as regards public and individual hygiene and preparation for the exercise of political autonomy as soon as possible.

XI

The natives of a region under administration shall have their own Organic Act which the administration shall establish, consulting the people in whatever manner is possible.

XII

The administration shall submit an annual report to the inter-American organization entrusted with the control of the regions under administration, of the manner in which it has fulfilled its functions, attaching thereto copies of its accounts and of the measures adopted in the region during the year.

XIII

The organization referred to in the preceding article shall be competent to take cognizance of the petitions submitted by inhabitants of the region through the medium of the administration, with reference to the exercise of the provisional administration. The administration shall transmit, with this petition, such observations as it may deem proper.

XIV

The first administration shall be granted for a period of three years. At the end of this period, if necessary, it shall be renewed for successive periods not longer than ten years.

XV

The expenses incurred in the exercise of the administration shall be defrayed with the revenues of the region under administration but in case they are insufficient the deficit shall be met by the State or States which act as administrators.

XVI

A commission to be known as the "Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration" is hereby established, to be composed of a representative from each one of the States which ratifies this convention; it shall be the international organization to which this convention refers. Once this convention has become effective, any country which ratifies it may convoke the first meeting proposing the city in which it is to be held. The Commission shall elect its chairman, complete its organization and fix its definitive seat. Two-thirds of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum and two-thirds of the members present may adopt decisions.

XVII

The Commission is authorized to establish a provisional administration in the regions to which the present convention refers; allow such administration to be exercised by the number of States which it may determine in each case, and supervise its exercise under the terms of the preceding articles.

XVIII

None of the provisions contained in the present convention refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XIX

The present convention is open for signature by the American Republics at the city of Havana and shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their constitutional procedures. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba shall transmit at the earliest possible date authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of

Twelve. That in this case, the most appropriate regime is that of a provisional administration; and that this system entails no danger because the American Republics do not entertain any purpose whatsoever of territorial aggrandizement;

Thirteen. That the establishment of a special provisional regime in the present convention and in the Act of Habana concerning the provisional administration of European colonies and possessions in the Americas does not eliminate or modify the system of consultation agreed upon at Buenos Aires, confirmed at Lima, and practiced at Panama and Habana.

Fourteen. Being desirous of protecting their peace and safety and of promoting the interests of any of the regions herein referred to which may fall within the purview of the foregoing recitations, have resolved to conclude the following convention:

I

If a non-American State shall directly or indirectly attempt to replace another non-American State in the sovereignty or control which it exercised over any territory located in the Americas, thus threatening the peace of the continent, such territory shall automatically come under the provisions of this convention and shall be submitted to a provisional administrative regime.

II

The administration shall be exercised, as may be considered advisable in each case, by one or more American States, with their previous approval.

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When the administration shall have been established for any region it shall be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas, and for the benefit of the region under administration, with a view to its welfare and progress, until such time as the region is in a position

to govern itself or is restored to its former status, whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American Republics.

IV

The administration of the region shall be exercised under conditions which shall guarantee freedom of conscience and of worship, subject to the regulations which public order and good habits may demand.

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The administration shall enforce the local laws coordinating them with the purposes of this convention, but it may furthermore adopt such measures as may be necessary to meet situations in which such laws do not exist.

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The first administration shall be granted for a period of three years. At the end of this period, if necessary, it shall be renewed for successive periods not longer than ten years.

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The Commission is authorized to establish a provisional administration in the regions to which the present convention refers; allow such administration to be exercised by the number of States which it may determine in each case, and supervise its exercise under the terms of the preceding articles.

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Fourteen. Being desirous of protecting their peace and safety and of promoting the interests of any of the regions herein referred to which may fall within the purview of the foregoing recitations, have resolved to conclude the following convention:

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The present convention is open for signature by the American Republics at the city of Habana and shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their constitutional procedures. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba shall transmit at the earliest possible date authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of

the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

XX

The present convention shall enter into force when two-thirds of the American Republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign this convention on behalf of their respective Governments and affix thereto their seals on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

1.—The Chilean Delegation, convinced of the necessity of effecting practically the continental solidarity, approves the resolution, making clear that Chile shall only acquire commitments and responsibilities when the said resolutions shall have been ratified by its constitutional organisms.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION

2.—The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion

and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force, and effectiveness.

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION

3.—I vote in the affirmative with the suggestion that I shall sign the Convention, subject to the approval by my Government and the constitutional standards of my country.

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELA DELEGATION

4.—The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Convention concerning the colonial possessions remains subject to the public powers of the nation, in accordance with its constitutional provisions.

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

5.—The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing this Convention, in addition to the reservation set forth at yesterday's Meeting, makes reservation of Chile's rights in Antarctica.

[Here follow signatures.]

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press August 19]

Professor and student exchanges have now been arranged with five of the American republics under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.⁹ In addition to two American students who are already in Chile,¹⁰ fellowships have been awarded to students of the United States by the Governments of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela. The Government of Venezuela has agreed to receive an exchange professor from the United States, and negotiations are in progress concerning similar decisions made by several other countries. Four graduate students from Chile have been selected by the United States Government for a year's study in educational institutions in this country. At the present time a panel of graduate students from Paraguay is under consideration by the United States. It is anticipated that before the commencement of the academic year in September, presentation of similar panels will be made by several of the other governments.

The Government of Costa Rica has selected Miss Edith Alida Bronson, of Evanston, Illinois, as an exchange student in that Republic. Miss Bronson was chosen from a panel of five students submitted to the Government of Costa Rica by the United States on March 31, 1940. For research in Costa Rica, Miss Bronson, secretary of the Department of Romance Languages of Northwestern University, proposes to study the dramatic literatures of the South and Central American countries with special attention to Costa Rica.

⁹ Treaty Series No. 928.

¹⁰ See the *Bulletin* of March 9, 1940 (vol. II, no. 37), pp. 279-281.

Another student selected was unable to accept, and the Costa Rican Government has been asked for an alternative name.

The Dominican Republic has announced the selection as exchange students of Mr. Charles Christian Hauch, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. Joseph John Montllor, of New York, New York. Mr. Hauch is at present working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, from which he received his Master's degree in 1936. His field of activity has been political science and international relations. He plans to continue his study on the history of the Dominican Republic since 1844. Mr. Montllor is a graduate student at Columbia University. He plans to devote his attention during his stay in the Dominican Republic to a study of the history of diplomatic relations between that republic and the United States, using Dominican sources.

The Government of Panama has announced the selection of one American graduate student to pursue advanced work in that Republic. Mr. James S. Triolo, Jr., of Alameda, California, has been chosen for this exchange service. Mr. Triolo holds the degree of Master of Arts from Stanford University and has spent some time as a teacher of the social sciences, English, and Spanish in the secondary schools of California. He proposes to continue his study of diplomatic relations between the United States and Panama during the period of time that he serves as an exchange student in that Republic.

The Government of Venezuela has chosen Dr. George William Luttermoser of Detroit, Michigan, as exchange student. Dr. Luttermoser holds the degree of Doctor of Science from the School of Hygiene of The Johns Hopkins University and has spent several summers at the biological station of the University of Michi-

gan. He plans to devote his attention during his year in Venezuela to studying the nature of the immunity developed against the blood-fluke disease. Dr. Luttermoser is now serving as parasitologist with the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As exchange professor from the United States, the Government of Venezuela has selected Dr. Charles C. Griffin, assistant professor of history at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Dr. Griffin holds degrees from Harvard and Columbia Universities. He has served as research assistant of the Library of Congress and since 1934 as a member of the faculty of Vassar College. His principal interest in historical research has been the period of emancipation of the Spanish-American nations. In 1937 he published a study entitled *The United States and the Disruption of the Spanish Empire, 1810-1822*. Dr. Griffin plans to leave for Venezuela in September to take up his teaching and research activities in that Republic.

The Chilean students selected by the United States for a year of study in this country are Señor Jorge del Canto Schram, of Santiago; Señora María Marchant de González Vera, of Santiago; Señor Carlos E. Salazar Justiniano, of Santiago; and Señor Leopoldo Seguel Fuentes, of Yungay (Ñuble). Señor del Canto expects to continue his studies in economic geography and international commerce, which he pursued during the past academic year at the University of California. Señora de González Vera, who has specialized in English and education, plans to do further graduate work in these fields. Señor Salazar will continue his studies in the field of engineering at the University of Indiana, while Señor Seguel will do graduate work in mathematics at Oregon State College.

Under the terms of the Buenos Aires Convention, it is possible, if one country manifests its intention of not sending students to the United States, to award those fellowships to

another participating country. Two additional graduate fellowships were therefore granted to Chile, making a total of four.

The Buenos Aires Convention was signed by each of the 21 American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936. The exchange program is directed toward the development of a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, the technology, and the artistic achievements of the United States. In receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations the program affords a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their people.

The expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. The nominating government will pay the round-trip travel costs of students, together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses, and board and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

The Department of State has been assisted in choosing the panels of students and professors by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships. This committee, in collaboration with the Department and with the United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, drew up the standards and application forms for fellowships and professorships under the Convention. The minimum requirements were designed to assure the two-fold purpose of making available to the qualified student in this country opportunity to pursue advanced study in the other American republics and to afford opportunity for applications from all sections of the United States.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ORDER ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Pursuant to authority vested in it by section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, hereby establishes as a subordinate body to the Council an office to be known as the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, at the head of which there shall be a Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Coordinator). The Coordinator shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expense incidental to the performance of his duties.

The Coordinator shall:

(1) establish and maintain liaison between the Advisory Commission, the several departments and establishments of the Government and with such other agencies, public or private, as the Coordinator may deem necessary or desirable to insure proper coordination of, and economy and efficiency in, the activities of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, with particular reference to the commercial and cultural aspects of the problem, and shall also be available to assist in the coordination and carrying out of the purposes of Public Resolution No. 83—76th Congress (H. J. Res. 367);

(2) be a member and chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Inter-American affairs, which shall include the President of the Export-Import Bank, one designate from each of the following Departments: State, Agriculture, Treasury, and Commerce, and such representatives from other agencies and departments as may be needed from time to time, the Committee to consider and correlate

proposals of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, commercial and cultural relations and to make recommendations to the appropriate Government departments and agencies;

(3) be responsible directly to the President, to whom he shall submit reports and recommendations with respect to the activities of his office;

(4) review existing laws, coordinate research by the several Federal agencies, and recommend to the Inter-Departmental Committee such new legislation as may be deemed essential to the effective realization of the basic objectives of the Government's program;

(5) be charged with the formulation and the execution of a program in cooperation with the State Department which, by effective use of Governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Nelson A. Rockefeller is hereby appointed Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ROBERT H. HINCKLEY,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

C. V. McLAUGHLIN,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House,
August 16, 1940.

DEATH OF LEON TROTSKY

[Released to the press August 24]

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul at Mexico City, the Department has

informed him that it perceives no reason for bringing Mr. Trotsky's body to the United States and that to do so would be inappropriate.

Europe**NOTE TO GERMANY ON THE COURSE OF THE "AMERICAN LEGION"**

[Released to the press August 18]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander W. Kirk, was instructed on the afternoon of August 17 to deliver to the German Foreign Office a communication, the text of which follows:

"The Government of the United States desires first to point out that the course on which it was proposed that the *American Legion* should sail from Petsamo to New York was indicated to the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin on August ninth, together with a statement of the distinguishing characteristics of the ship for her ready identification and a statement that she was scheduled to sail from Petsamo on August 16, in sufficient time for the German Government to notify the appropriate German authorities so as to assure the vessel against attack by the German fighting forces. The United States Government was informed on August thirteenth that the German Foreign Office had stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, the understanding being that the vessel would depart on August 16 and, if she should depart at a later date, then the Foreign Office would again have to be notified three days before the actual departure since otherwise it would not be possible to give informatory instructions to the appropriate German authorities. The German Foreign Office called attention to its previous communications to the American Embassy on the subject of the *American Legion*, in which the

Foreign Office had stated that instructions to the German combatant forces with respect to possible action against neutral ships were, in accordance with international rules, and the German Prize Law Codes, limited to merchant ships. The Foreign Office had further stated that it was, therefore, out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them and that in view of those facts there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel. The German Government was, however, prepared to notify the German forces for their information in order to avoid confusion with enemy warships that an American war vessel (namely, the *American Legion*) would travel on a specified course at a specified time.

"Subsequently, and not until the late afternoon of August 14, as reported to the American Government that same day, the Foreign Office stated that the German Air Force had pointed out that the proposed course of the *American Legion*, passing between N. Rona and Cape Wrath, would bring the vessel into the field of dangerous air operations, and that the German authorities, therefore, recommended a more northern route. Upon inquiry of the Foreign Office as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office in order that it might effect complete notification of all German combat units the vessel might encounter, the answer was made that if such notice were received by noon, Berlin time, August 15 there would be time to effect proper notification and

the vessel could leave Petsamo August 16 as scheduled.

"Under instructions of the United States Government, on August 14, the attention of the Foreign Office was invited to the assurances which it had given that the appropriate German authorities had been duly informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, and it was asked to stand by its original acceptance of the course of the *American Legion*. In reply, Dr. Ritter of the Foreign Office stated that if the American Government insisted on the ship following the proposed course, then the German Government had nothing to do but accept the decision, pointing out again the great danger involved. Dr. Ritter also stated that the Foreign Office had merely agreed to notify the appropriate German authorities for their information of the course and description of the vessel, and that it had never guaranteed the safe conduct of the vessel for assurances of safe conduct could only be given in the cases of merchant vessels and not in the cases of naval vessels, in which category the *American Legion* falls. The United States Government considers in that connection, that Dr. Ritter's statement was hardly in line with the previous communication of the Foreign Office, referred to above, when the Foreign Office stated that there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel since it was out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them, and that the German forces would be notified in order to avoid confusion of the *American Legion* with enemy warships.

"Following the United States Government's learning of Dr. Ritter's conversation, and of the American Chargé d'Affaires' communication of the Foreign Office's note in confirmation of the conversation, the subject of the course to be followed by the *American Legion* had the serious and protracted consideration of the United States Government. However, it was determined that no other practical course existed for the vessel to follow than that proposed, the

vessel to sail on August 16 as scheduled and already notified to all the belligerent governments. As instructed by his Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires informed the German Foreign Office on August 15 accordingly, and stated that the Government of the United States consequently reverted to its original communication to the German Government on the subject and took note of the fact that the German Government had brought the voyage of the vessel to the attention of its appropriate agencies.

"The United States Government is of the opinion, therefore, that the German Government received sufficient advance notice of the sailing of the *American Legion* from Petsamo on the date scheduled and the course to be followed, to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces. The German Government acknowledged the receipt of this notification prior to the vessel's departure and stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course, and description of the vessel. The German Government did not give assurance of safe conduct for the vessel but explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance with regard to the vessel as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her. All the other belligerent governments have given assurance of safe conduct for the vessel for her sailing on the date scheduled and on the course indicated.

"The German Government now points out that it did not receive final notification of the ship's departure from Petsamo on August 16 until noon of that day and that the American Embassy at Berlin had been informed that August 15 was the latest date for such notification of the intended route. However, the stipulation of the German Foreign Office that it be notified by noon, Berlin time, August 15, with respect to the vessel's course was in reply to the Embassy's inquiry as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office. Since no change was made in the course of the vessel,

further advance notice became entirely unnecessary.

"Stated briefly, the German Government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the *American Legion* stated that the vessel in question as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army, needed no safe conduct from the German Government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels. The German Government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel

would proceed and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel, and having assured the Government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the *American Legion*, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German Government that under the circumstances above related the Government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

Canada

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press by the White House August 18]

The following joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

"It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall be set up at once by the two countries.

"This Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and matériel.

"It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

"The Permanent Joint Board on Defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

[Released to the press by the White House August 22]

On August 22, 1940, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada

appointed the following members to serve on the Joint Permanent Board on Defense, United States and Canada, which will hold its first meeting in Ottawa on August 26, 1940:

For the United States:

Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia, President, United States Conference of Mayors

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commanding the Fourth Corps Area; Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States Navy, War Plans Division, Office of Chief of Naval Operations

Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, United States Navy

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, United States Army Air Corps

Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, Department of State, to be Secretary of the American section of the Joint Board

For Canada:

Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C.

Brigadier K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Chief, General Staff

Captain L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief,
Naval Staff

Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Air member,
Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force

Mr. Hugh L. Kennleyside, Counselor, Depart-
ment of External Affairs, to be Secretary of
the Canadian section of the Joint Board

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press August 21]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57.00
Angola.....	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)	\$125.00	630.00
Total.....		125.00	3,854.00
Argentina.....	I (2)	884.00	24,095.50
	(4)		5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Argentina—Continued.	IV (1)	\$3,550.00	\$7,762.00
	(2)		6,481.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	40,025.00
	(2)	16,430.00	171,662.71
	(3)		40,937.50
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)		87,961.51
Total.....		26,883.84	301,811.90
Australia.....	I (1)	52.50	499.12
	(4)	76.01	534.09
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)		13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)	17,300.00	25,648.00
	(2)	12,991.15	857,737.25
	(3)	675,000.00	2,084,705.00
	VII (1)	15,200.00	33,474.86
Total.....		720,619.75	4,526,578.87
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		60.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total.....			3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16.00
	IV (1)	84.70	84.70
	(2)	35.00	35.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
Total.....		119.70	8,135.70

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Bolivia.....	I (4)	\$342.00	\$1,703.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)		1,953.68
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		542.00	56,891.78
Brazil.....	I (1)	158.00	987.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	388.00	5,958.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	12,500.00	19,312.75
	(2)	1,806.00	21,642.14
	V (1)	206,500.00	561,653.00
	(2)	958.80	103,463.86
	(3)	39,000.00	278,009.50
Total.....		261,310.80	1,964,664.25
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
	VII (1)	791.16	1,108.84
Total.....		3,291.16	6,115.66
British Honduras.....	I (4)	12.00	12.00
	IV (2)	80.00	80.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....		92.00	329.50
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (2)	400.00	400.00
	(4)	60.52	133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)	92.78	136.00
Total.....		553.30	1,424.79
Canada.....	I (1)	611,969.93	642,209.89
	(2)	65,293.50	104,498.97
	(3)	40,668.00	40,668.00
	(4)	184,381.51	318,193.86
	(5)	154.00	90,154.00
	III (1)	2,815,194.00	18,578,194.00
	(2)	350.00	4,141.00
	IV (1)	3,532.16	13,053.56
	(2)	505.03	51,058.84
	V (1)	18,650.00	786,026.57
	(2)	7,187,488.12	8,676,931.90
	(3)	9,194,066.76	10,850,248.61
	VI (2)	8.00	36,008.00
	VII (1)	28,628.44	115,650.85
	(2)	3,488.00	44,239.75
Total.....		20,154,377.45	40,351,286.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Chile.....	I (2)		\$2,970.00
	(4)	\$9,192.00	9,530.00
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV (1)	4,985.00	52,350.00
	(2)		5,484.28
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	41.00	3,423.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		17,848.00	129,494.91
China.....	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)	40,672.16	137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)	62,200.00	156,800.00
	(2)	123,249.19	2,355,180.63
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total.....		226,121.35	9,107,841.46
Colombia.....	I (1)	30.00	30.00
	(4)	112.00	157.00
	IV (1)	306.00	2,017.90
	(2)	256.00	667.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,320.00	2,812.00
	(3)	3,500.00	47,495.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		5,524.00	389,921.97
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	120.00	136.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)		1,646.26
Total.....		120.00	42,996.13
Cuba.....	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	130,655.00	131,144.00
	IV (1)	870.00	3,315.50
	(2)	1,492.00	9,223.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	1,800.00	4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	44.00	3,005.80
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		134,861.00	155,709.30
Curaçao.....	I (1)	585.00	585.00
	(4)	77.39	77.39

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	\$654.50	\$654.50
	(2)	208.64	214.64
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)		57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		1,525.53	368,722.79
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	867.00
	(2)	328.00	843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		838.00	3,811.80
Ecuador	I (1)		169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)	33.00	156.00
	(2)		18,483.00
	V (2)	1,022.00	1,022.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,055.00	21,157.72
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total			24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)	125,000.00	125,082.00
	(4)	20.00	1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	24.00	6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		125,044.00	159,624.00
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	4,449.00	26,783.25
	VII (2)	45,900.00	565,900.00
Total		50,349.00	4,958,358.24
France	I (1)		201,488.00
	(2)		4,887,420.71
	(3)		1,700,195.00
	(4)		7,321,998.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		33,086,853.00
	(2)		10,337.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
France—Continued.	IV (1)		\$30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		730,000.00
	(2)		13,010,790.51
	(3)		1,493,167.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			*63,374,189.72
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)	\$125,000.00	125,000.00
	(2)	6,875.60	6,875.60
	(3)	21,554.00	21,554.00
Total		153,429.60	157,406.10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)		5,530,370.00
	(2)	1,934,787.50	17,410,203.44
	(3)	501,552.00	3,598,126.52
	(4)	458,284.12	27,487,506.02
	(5)	270,875.50	484,177.10
	III (1)	103,697,065.00	175,463,678.85
	(2)	66,733.80	102,733.80
	IV (1)	4,184.00	1,079,850.36
	(2)	718,259.34	2,717,834.40
	V (1)	53,075.00	61,075.00
	(2)	4,084,771.27	5,262,728.81
	(3)	19,886,579.92	20,863,246.12
	VII (1)	60,380.00	8,900,168.94
	(2)	82,424.80	2,123,039.80
Total		131,818,972.25	271,084,739.16
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	2,100.00	5,164.00
Total		2,100.00	6,916.08

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1-July 31, 1940, and the corresponding figures for periods covered in previous press releases, is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June and July at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Haiti.....	IV (1)		\$1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total.....			8,412.35
Honduras.....	I (4)		432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total.....			6,717.00
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	\$1,500.00	22,832.00
	(3)	8,250.00	24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total.....		9,750.00	58,273.60
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)	280.00	374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....		280.00	11,012.00
India.....	I (1)	994.90	3,437.39
	(4)	1,081.81	7,326.87
	IV (1)	277.94	3,818.58
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,496.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		882.00
Total.....		2,354.65	86,241.79
Iran.....	I (2)	37,500.00	37,500.00
	III (1)	760,000.00	760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
Total.....		797,500.00	909,500.00
Iraq.....	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland.....	V (1)	118,680.00	235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total.....		118,680.00	259,994.60
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total.....			164.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Kenya.....	I (1)		\$107.00
	(4)	\$226.94	461.94
	IV (1)		198.00
	(2)		191.00
Total.....		226.94	957.94
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Macao.....	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	25.35	134.20
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	3,678.00	14,526.00
	(2)	264.00	476.00
	V (1)	43,350.00	406,132.40
	(2)	252.40	7,355.40
	(3)		37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)		8,040.25
	(2)	8,150.00	40,912.00
Total.....		55,719.75	515,036.25
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		17,144.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....			355,124.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)		920,200.00
	III (1)	4,144,000.00	5,616,250.10
	(2)	9,081.90	9,081.90
	IV (1)	11,936.95	62,631.85
	(2)	5,978.03	6,689.03
	V (1)	204,950.00	622,056.12
	(2)	59,567.00	214,265.00
	(3)	19,000.00	232,510.79
	VII (1)		338.80
Total.....		4,454,513.88	7,756,732.33
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	205.00	300.24
	IV (1)	20.62	1,934.12
	(2)	44.42	240.32
Total.....		270.04	2,593.18

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		\$17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total			1,267.25
New Zealand	I (4)	\$266,750.00	266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	1,910.45	161,527.45
	(3)		130,230.00
	VII (1)	4,920.00	11,045.00
Total		273,580.45	2,486,624.45
Nicaragua	I (1)	62,500.00	62,500.00
	(2)	9,000.00	9,000.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		71,500.00	74,142.00
Nigeria	I (2)	278.50	278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)	30.25	30.25
	(2)	89.04	89.04
Total		397.79	418.79
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)	12.75	8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	25,000.00	27,866.00
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		580.00
	VII (1)	4.86	2,262.46
Total		25,017.61	63,794.21
Paraguay	I (4)	101.80	384.80
	IV (2)	4,226.45	12,150.45
Total		4,328.25	12,535.25

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Peru	IV (1)	\$189.90	\$7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)		5,761.00
	(3)		62,209.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		189.90	471,029.90
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	103,446.00	103,446.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)	342.00	422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	14,520.00	75,219.94
	(3)	33,000.00	66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	54,000.00	54,000.00
Total		205,338.00	304,480.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)	260.00	260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total		260.00	1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	315.60	495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	128.10	461.10
	IV (1)	26.00	108.00
	(2)	60.52	60.52
	V (2)	160,226.00	160,226.00
Total		160,756.22	161,578.72
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total			11,648.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		503,265.00
	V (2)		486,011.20
	(3)		3,334,380.00
Total			4,563,703.20
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand	I (1)	11,050.00	27,800.00
	III (1)	238,054.00	707,334.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,068.00	15,929.89

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Thailand—Continued.	V (1)	\$91,900.00	\$97,200.00
	(2)	50,649.90	66,603.74
	(3)		156,000.00
Total.....		412,721.90	1,072,411.47
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total.....			10,924.00
Turkey.....	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		115,760.00
Total.....			121,409.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		308.00
	(4)		620.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	961.00	190,718.70
	(2)	36,250.00	36,316.00
	V (1)	1,311,869.00	2,936,030.00
	(2)	8,400.00	55,191.83
	(3)	64,000.00	329,760.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total.....		1,421,480.00	3,762,929.46
Uruguay.....	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	6,887.30
	V (1)	45,000.00	53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total.....		46,169.30	63,029.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)	50.00	141.20
	(2)	53.00	278.00
	(4)		42.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)	21.60	4,835.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	1,800.00	94,860.00
	(2)	8,350.00	55,601.00
	(3)	3,000.00	95,270.00
	VII (1)	1,515.73	9,012.00
	(2)		19,277.40
Total.....		14,790.33	443,479.20
Windward Islands.....	VII (2)		27.07
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total.....			40,191.75
Grand total.....		161,781,527.74	425,086,997.37

During the month of July, 491 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,715 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total.....			3,719.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)		4,252.00
	(2)	\$3,761.00	6,504.00
	V (1)	10,200.00	34,000.00
	(2)	238.00	53,230.48
	(3)	35,160.00	290,713.50
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)	60,820.00	60,861.51
Total.....		110,198.84	475,460.83
Australia.....	I (1)		816.53
	(4)	39.14	458.06
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		500.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	136,152.00	406,199.00
	(3)		468,621.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total.....		136,191.14	8,714,446.02
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		40,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		8,807.00
	(3)		119,997.00
Total.....			1,371,004.79

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Bermuda.....	I (1)		\$48.00
	(4)		16.00
	V (1)	\$4,000.00	8,000.00
Total.....		4,000.00	8,064.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)	155.00	1,316.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	180.12	1,708.12
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		335.12	83,093.31
Brazil.....	I (1)		829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	194.00	8,375.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)	12,500.00	18,462.75
	(2)		20,072.00
	V (1)	117,196.00	412,172.00
	(2)	32,976.40	104,234.83
	(3)	4,122.00	139,217.75
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		166,988.40	1,058,553.33
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	VII (1)		317.68
Total.....			324.50
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(2)	400.00	400.00
	(4)	60.52	229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total.....		460.52	1,240.76
Canada.....	I (1)	7,794.24	28,610.98
	(2)	67,496.00	67,506.00
	(3)	38,569.00	38,569.00
	(4)	8,566.61	105,223.53
	(5)		94,500.00
	III (1)	1,227,487.00	4,150,953.00
	(2)	350.00	248,581.31
	IV (1)	3,350.37	9,360.59
	(2)	72,134.33	73,105.77
	V (1)	56,700.00	494,034.57
	(2)	470,106.41	608,880.47
	(3)	2,583,106.04	3,118,573.94
	VI (2)	6.00	36,006.00
	VII (1)	25,153.72	102,687.30
	(2)	3,977.00	84,314.35
Total.....		4,564,796.72	9,260,906.81

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Chile.....	I (2)	\$2,970.00	\$2,970.00
	(4)		385.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV (1)	4,985.00	53,841.00
	(2)	29.00	5,351.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		110.00
	(3)		22,946.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total.....		11,614.00	110,641.15
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)	2,162.00	13,536.00
	IV (1)		298.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	372,367.50	1,308,013.50
	(3)	12,700.00	175,518.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total.....		387,229.50	3,936,915.67
Colombia.....	I (4)		65.00
	IV (1)	46.00	1,675.20
	(2)		1,793.78
	V (1)		233,350.00
	(2)	320.00	6,190.00
	(3)	10,660.00	29,890.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		11,026.00	275,955.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (1)	25,000.00	25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)		27,376.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total.....		25,000.00	76,876.81
Cuba.....	I (4)	72.00	573.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	2,038.00	2,055.50
	(2)	614.00	10,181.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	1,800.00	8,355.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)		4,620.20
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		4,524.00	84,461.70
Curaçao.....	I (1)	585.00	585.00
	(4)	77.39	77.39
	IV (1)	654.50	654.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (2)	\$208.64	\$214.64
	V (1)	-----	103,975.00
	(2)	-----	768.00
	(3)	12,500.00	45,250.00
	VII (2)	-----	17.50
Total	-----	14,025.53	151,542.03
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	854.00
	(2)	-----	515.00
	V (2)	-----	600.00
	VII (1)	883.00	1,501.80
Total	-----	1,393.00	3,470.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)	-----	225.00
	IV (1)	-----	191.00
	(2)	3,660.00	16,418.00
	VII (2)	-----	900.00
Total	-----	3,704.72	17,904.72
Egypt	I (3)	-----	2,680.00
	(4)	-----	26.21
	IV (1)	-----	3,519.00
	(2)	-----	989.31
	V (2)	-----	60.00
Total	-----	-----	7,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)	-----	52.00
	(4)	608.00	757.00
	III (1)	-----	18,200.00
	IV (1)	-----	76.00
	(2)	3,677.40	3,677.40
	V (2)	-----	375.00
	VII (2)	-----	8,350.00
Total	-----	4,285.40	31,487.40
Finland	I (2)	-----	184,310.00
	(3)	-----	436,694.00
	(4)	-----	1,364,078.89
	III (1)	-----	2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	-----	951.50
	V (2)	26,820.00	120,681.00
	(3)	115,440.00	1,200,063.00
	VII (2)	-----	369,864.00
Total	-----	142,260.00	5,908,138.39
France	I (1)	-----	201,228.00
	(2)	-----	4,841,072.71
	(3)	-----	506,047.00
	(4)	-----	7,463,300.50
	(5)	-----	499,000.00
	III (1)	-----	53,886,407.00
	(2)	-----	20,845.00
	IV (2)	-----	368,315.00
	V (1)	-----	546,000.00
	(2)	-----	3,864,900.62
	(3)	-----	10,025,538.00
	VII (1)	-----	2.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
France—Continued.	VII (2)	-----	\$56,593.00
Total	-----	-----	82,279,257.83
French Indochina	I (4)	-----	51.00
	IV (1)	-----	3,836.00
	(2)	-----	11.00
Total	-----	-----	3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)	-----	33.81
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	\$1,577,370.00	2,918,370.00
	(2)	1,665,083.80	4,763,845.55
	(3)	1,497,725.00	1,911,192.20
	(4)	3,494,365.20	7,589,594.00
	(5)	4,840.70	156,473.00
	III (1)	9,497,123.00	22,294,008.00
	IV (1)	215,211.00	342,323.06
	(2)	159,216.00	193,080.00
	V (1)	-----	8,000.00
	(2)	845,585.74	1,857,106.24
	(3)	1,095,177.60	2,899,763.60
	VII (1)	3,432,591.97	7,733,657.01
	(2)	600,735.00	1,616,635.00
Total	-----	24,145,025.01	54,284,048.26
Greece	I (3)	-----	150.00
	(4)	-----	50.00
Total	-----	-----	200.00
Greenland	I (1)	-----	1,015.48
	(2)	-----	578.30
	(3)	-----	6,674.65
	(4)	-----	1,731.57
Total	-----	-----	10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)	-----	37.00
	(4)	-----	12.00
	IV (1)	-----	159.00
	(2)	-----	1,336.00
	VII (1)	-----	226.80
	(2)	-----	3,064.00
Total	-----	-----	4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	24.00	336.55
	(2)	-----	23.00
	VII (1)	-----	24.30
	(2)	-----	6.00
Total	-----	24.00	389.85
Honduras	I (4)	-----	303.00
	IV (1)	-----	388.00
	(2)	-----	1,092.00
	V (1)	-----	100,000.00
	(2)	-----	3,213.00
	VII (2)	-----	391.00
Total	-----	-----	105,387.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Hong Kong.....	IV (1)		\$7,363.00
	V (2)	\$842.00	5,196.00
Total.....		842.00	12,559.00
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)	280.00	363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)	65.00	65.00
Total.....		345.00	11,001.00
India.....	I (1)	1,843.92	2,788.45
	(4)	1,459.40	7,041.96
	IV (1)	380.15	3,528.64
	(2)	46.00	1,095.31
	V (1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
	(2)	84.40	1,336.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	180.00	929.00
Total.....		50,993.87	85,219.76
Iraq.....	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total.....			722,248.22
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total.....			373.50
Japan.....	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya.....	IV (1)		102.00
Latvia.....	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius.....	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total.....			588.73
Mexico.....	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	3,402.00	8,280.00
	(2)	264.00	476.00
	V (1)	51,000.00	377,840.00
	(2)	130.00	2,889.00
	(3)	2,125.00	13,505.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	1,365.25	16,207.50
	(2)	10,255.00	39,156.00
Total.....		68,541.25	458,634.50
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		3,224.00
Total.....			285,494.61

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Netherlands.....	I (2)		\$26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total.....			404,879.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		75,678.00
	(4)		1,247.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)		1,509,798.00
	(2)		15,200.00
	IV (1)	\$4,856.95	40,639.35
	(2)	175.65	1,310.82
	V (1)	204,950.00	334,677.00
	(2)		137,708.00
	(3)		130,749.00
	VII (2)		138,000.00
Total.....		209,982.60	2,666,082.94
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)		95.24
	IV (1)		663.50
	(2)	160.00	195.90
Total.....		160.00	1,073.14
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,500.00
Total.....			1,517.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)	2,314.00	2,314.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	400.00	2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		5,991.00
Total.....		2,714.00	13,418.15
Nicaragua.....	I (1)	34,827.00	34,827.00
	(2)	8,267.00	8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....		43,094.00	51,035.00
Nigeria.....	I (4)		33.00
Northern Rhodesia.....	IV (1)		25.50
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Norway—Continued.	V (1)		\$2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total.....			1,394,253.20
Palestine.....	V (3)		400.00
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	\$4,500.00	8,700.00
	IV (1)	12.75	8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	17,500.00	18,941.13
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		647.00
	VII (1)		2,915.60
Total.....		22,012.75	57,666.48
Paraguay.....	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,035.45	7,929.45
Total.....		1,035.45	8,212.45
Peru.....	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	1,176.00	15,872.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,617.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total.....		20,741.00	476,031.00
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	429,798.00	877,298.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)	342.00	422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)	43,646.91	44,015.91
	(3)	54,265.00	54,265.00
	VII (1)		355.76
Total.....		528,081.91	981,145.47
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia.....	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		264.00
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		60.52
Total.....			814.02
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total.....			11,842.41

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Sweden.....	I (2)		\$108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		44,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	\$12,537.03	227,883.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total.....		12,537.03	4,486,883.98
Thailand.....	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	IV (1)	180.00	15,487.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)	958.00	3,595.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		1,138.00	217,522.47
Trinidad.....	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total.....		153.00	22,742.00
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	69,003.00	173,878.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total.....		69,003.00	1,774,803.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	185.00	296.00
	(4)	392.87	565.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	69,106.00	69,663.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	9,603.00
	(2)	1,377.75	12,031.64
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		72,561.62	311,987.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)		290.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	3,078.30
	V (1)	3,700.00	9,649.00
	(2)		80.00
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total.....		4,869.30	15,288.30
Venezuela.....	I (1)	50.00	111.40
	(2)		246.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	I (4)		\$39.00
	III (1)	\$139,970.00	167,970.00
	IV (1)	173.60	3,316.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	65,160.00	92,983.00
	(2)	3,387.00	28,271.00
	(3)	1,000.00	79,131.00
	VII (1)	297.16	9,489.48
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		210,037.76	397,639.33
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)	3,491.75	26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....		3,491.75	120,886.75
Grand total.....		31,056,177.19	183,703,579.08

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of July 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Argentina.....	III (1)	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
Canada.....	I (2)	510.00	790.76
	(4)	280.76	
Colombia.....	V (1)	100,000.00	103,400.00
	(2)	1,400.00	
	(3)	2,000.00	
Finland.....	V (2)	19,000.00	19,000.00
France.....	I (3)	900.00	900.00
Great Britain.....	I (3)	5,000.00	133,365.00
	(4)	53,300.00	
	II V (2)	75,000.00	
India.....	V (3)	65.00	8,500.00
Mexico.....	V (1)	8,500.00	
Portugal.....	V (3)	100,000.00	100,000.00
		28,000.00	28,000.00
Total.....			433,955.76

During the month of July, 22 import licenses were issued, making a total of 129 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58-59].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during July 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
32.....	(1).....	\$432.40	\$28,036.63
	(2).....	38.00	
	(3).....	4,829.00	
	(5).....	22,737.23	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during July 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$624.20	\$19,865.16
(2).....	5.00	
(3).....	6,655.00	
(5).....	12,580.96	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of July, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	July 1940		7 months ending July 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	567	\$9,927.00	3,533	\$66,384.70

During the month of July, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 51 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of July 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Standard Glass Blowing Works.	India.....	17	\$4.50
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Messrs. Durval P. Ramos.	Brazil.....	180	25.88
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Dominion Dental Supplies Co.	New Zealand.	200	35.00
Air Reduction Sales Co.	Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.	Canada.....	5	630.00
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Cheney Chemicals, Ltd.	Canada.....	120	14.00

Commercial Policy

COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETS FROM THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

In view of the extension until August 6, 1941, of the commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹¹ the Commissioner of Customs announced on August 16, 1940, that "coal, coke made from coal, and coal or coke briquets produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, imported directly or indirectly therefrom, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, should be released as unconditionally free merchandise without any deposit on account of the tax provided for" in the Internal Revenue Code, section 3423.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua.—

¹¹ See the *Bulletin* of August 10, 1940 (vol. III, no. 59), pp. 105-107, and August 17, 1940 (vol. III, no. 60), p. 117.

Effected by exchange of notes signed February 14 and 19, 1940; effective February 14, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 171. Publication 1490. 7 pp. 5¢.

Diplomatic List, August 1940. Publication 1492. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following publications issued recently by the Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Trade of United States with Brazil in 1939. May 1940. 6 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Chile in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with China, Hong Kong and Kwantung in 1939. June 1940. 9 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

United States trade with 20 republics of Latin America for 6 months' period ended Feb. 1940 as compared with same months of preceding years. May 1940. 28 pp. (processed). Free.

United States trade with Mediterranean area in 1939 as compared with 1937 and 1938. 18 pp. (processed). Free.

Trade of United States with Netherlands Indies in 1939. May 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Peru in 1939. June 1940. 4 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Philippine Islands in 1939. June 1940. 7 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

Trade of United States with Venezuela in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 23]

The following Foreign Service officers were nominated for promotion effective from August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class II to class I</i>			
William C. Burdett.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Nathaniel P. Davis.....	Department.....	Consul General.....	Princeton, N. J.
John G. Erhardt.....	London.....	Consul General and First Secretary.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles B. Hosmer.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Lewiston, Maine.
Robert D. Murphy.....	Paris.....	Consul and Counselor of Embassy.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Avra M. Warren.....	Department.....	Consul General.....	Ellicott City, Md.
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
Willard L. Beaulac.....	Habana.....	First Secretary.....	Pawtucket, R. I.
William P. Blocker.....	Ciudad Juárez.....	Consul General.....	Hondo, Tex.
Howard Bucknell, Jr.....	Madrid.....	First Secretary.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Richard P. Butrick.....	Shanghai.....	Consul.....	Lockport, N. Y.
Cecil M. P. Cross.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Providence, R. I.
Hugh S. Fullerton.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Springfield, Ohio.
H. Freeman Matthews.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Baltimore, Md.
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld.....	London.....	First Secretary.....	Washington, D. C.
George P. Shaw.....	Mexico City.....	Consul.....	San Diego, Calif.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Ellis O. Briggs.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Topsfield, Maine.
Herbert S. Bursley.....	Department.....	First Secretary.....	Washington, D. C.
Curtis T. Everett.....	Geneva.....	Consul.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Samuel J. Fletcher.....	Tientsin.....	Consul.....	Kittery Point, Maine.
Walter A. Foote.....	Batavia.....	Consul.....	Hamlin, Tex.
Waldemar J. Gallman.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Wellsville, N. Y.
Sydney B. Redecker.....	Frankfort.....	Consul.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edwin F. Stanton.....	Shanghai.....	Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Fletcher Warren.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Wolfe City, Tex.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
Howard Donovan.....	Bombay.....	Consul.....	Windsor, Ill.
Albert M. Doyle.....	Sydney, N. S. W.....	Consul.....	Detroit, Mich.
Richard Ford.....	Montreal.....	Consul.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomas McEnelly.....	Palermo.....	Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Edwin A. Plitt.....	Paris.....	Consul and Second Secretary.....	Baltimore, Md.
Christian M. Ravndal.....	Buenos Aires.....	Consul.....	Decorah, Iowa.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
Lewis Clark.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Cabot Coville.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
John H. Morgan.....	Madrid.....	Second Secretary.....	Watertown, Mass.
Edward J. Sparks.....	Port-au-Prince.....	Consul and Second Secretary.....	New York, N. Y.

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
James C. H. Bonbright.....	Brussels and Luxemburg.....	Second Secretary.....	Rochester, N. Y.
James W. Gantenbein.....	Buenos Aires.....	Second Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
Hervé J. L'Heureux.....	Antwerp.....	Consul.....	Manchester, N. H.
Sheldon T. Mills.....	Santiago.....	Second Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
Edward T. Walles.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Northport, L. I., N. Y.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Wm. E. Flournoy, Jr.....	Managua.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Portsmouth, Va.
Guy W. Ray.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Wilsonville, Ala.
<i>From unclassified (A) to class VIII</i>			
John K. Emmerson.....	Tokyo.....	Third Secretary.....	Canon City, Colo.
Beppo R. Johansen.....	Harbin.....	Vice Consul.....	Clearwater, Fla.
U. Alexis Johnson.....	Keijo.....	Vice Consul.....	Glendale, Calif.
Carmel Ofie.....	Paris.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Portage, Pa.
Edward E. Rice.....	Canton.....	Vice Consul.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Max W. Schmidt.....	Tokyo.....	Third Secretary.....	Bettendorf, Iowa.
William E. Yuni.....	Tientsin.....	Vice Consul.....	Hoquiam, Wash.

The following were promoted effective August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From unclassified (B) to unclassified (A)</i>			
John Hubner, 2d.....	São Paulo.....	Vice Consul.....	Baltimore, Md.
Milton P. Thompson.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	Vice Consul.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
<i>From unclassified (C) to unclassified (B)</i>			
Niles W. Bond.....	Yokohama.....	Vice Consul.....	Lexington, Mass.
William O. Boswell.....	Vienna.....	Vice Consul.....	New Florence, Pa.
Donald W. Brown.....	Bogotá.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	New York, N. Y.
Charles R. Burrows.....	La Paz.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	Willard, Ohio.
V. Lansing Collins, 2d.....	Batavia.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d.....	Hankow.....	Vice Consul.....	Dover, Mass.
Nicholas Feld.....	Madras.....	Vice Consul.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
William N. Fraleigh.....	Athens.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	Summit, N. J.
Fulton Freeman.....	Pelping.....	Language Officer.....	Pasadena, Calif.
John C. Fuess.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Andover, Mass.
Ogden H. Hammond, Jr.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Bernardsville, N. J.
Boles C. Hart, Jr.....	Shanghai.....	Vice Consul.....	Mystic, Conn.
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.....	Brisbane.....	Vice Consul.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin J. Hillenbrand.....	Baghdad.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Chicago, Ill.
Delano McKelvey.....	Vigo.....	Vice Consul.....	Washington, D. C.
Robert C. Strong.....	Durban.....	Vice Consul.....	Beloit, Wis.

[Released to the press August 24]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 17, 1940:

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of Berkeley, Calif., Counselor of Legation at Tehran, Iran, has been assigned as Consul General at Beirut, Lebanon.

Ely E. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., Consul

General at Beirut, Lebanon, has been assigned as Consul General at Sydney, Australia.

Elvin Seibert, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bangkok, Thailand, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Brazil

There is printed below the text of a letter received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on July 5, 1940, from the Brazilian Government concerning the attitude of certain governments in regard to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which reads in translation as follows:

"By letters dated September 13th, 19th and 20th and December 18th, 1939, you informed me that the Government of the French Republic, the Government of Canada and His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand and in the Union of South Africa had notified you that their acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice will not be regarded by them as applying to disputes which might arise out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"2. With reference to the letters of November 21st, 1939 and January 26th, 1940, by which I acknowledged the receipt of these communications, I now have the honour to inform you that the Brazilian Government desires to make the fullest reservations as regards the unilateral action undertaken by the above-mentioned Governments, in so far as concerns all matters relating to its rights as a neutral in the present war and coming within the jurisdiction of the Court.

"3. I should be obliged if you would notify all the interested Parties of the views of the Brazilian Government."

CONSULTATION

Final Act and Convention of the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

The texts of the Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, July 21-30, 1940, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada

The joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada regarding the establishment by the United States and Canada of a Permanent Joint Board on Defense and a list of the members of the Board appointed by both countries, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Canada".

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Non-aggression Treaty Between Great Britain and Thailand

The American Embassy at London transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated June 18, 1940, copies of the Treaty of Non-aggression Between Great Britain and Thailand signed on June 12, 1940. The treaty will enter into effect upon the exchange of ratifications. It will remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until one year from the date on which either party gives notice of its intention to terminate it. Each party agrees not to resort to war or aggression against the other, either alone or in concert with one, or more than one, third power; to respect the territorial integrity of the other party; and not to give, directly or

indirectly, aid or assistance to the aggressor if one of the parties is the object of an act of war or aggression by one or more third powers. Each party declares that it is not bound by any agreement which carries with it an obligation to participate in an act of war or of aggression committed by a third power against the other party; and each party

guarantees to respect the sovereignty or authority of the other party over its territories and not to intervene in the internal affairs of such territories and to abstain from all forms of agitation, propaganda, or intervention aimed against such territory or which purposes the changing by force of the form of government of any such territory.

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